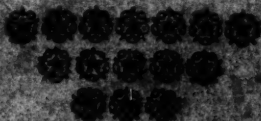


SHORT VIEW
OF THE
Life and Actions
Of the most Illustrious
JAMES
DUKE OF
YORK,
Together with his
CHARACTER.



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*A short view of the Life and Actions
of the most illustrious JAMES Duke
of YORK, together with his
Character.*



THE most illustrious
Prince James Stuart,
Second Son of his most
sacred Majesty Charles
the first of blessed me-
mory was borne at the
Palace of somerset-
house in the Strand up-
on the thirteenth day
of October, in the year
of our Lord, 1633. His

Majesty was not slow to pay his thanks to Heaven for
so great a blessing, as having receiv'd a double consol-
ation, first in the birth of a Son, and secondly of such a
Son, whose lively Infant countenance carried such evi-
dent characters of a royall and generous spirit. And

then regarding the good of the people, he joy'd to see how impossible 'twas for them to be deceived in the hopes which they had conceiv'd of what the two young Princes would hereafter manifest themselves to be in the management of that power which he was to leave them. He was nurs'd by one Mr. *Fanshaw*, but whither or know the Wife of him that translated *Pastor Fido*, I shall not determine. He was christened upon the twelfth of *November* following, at which time his two God-fathers were the King of *Dane-marke*, whose Person was represented by the Earle of *Arundell*, and the Duke of *Orleance*, for whom Prince *Harcourt* stood. The Queen-Mother was also his God-mother, whose presence was supply'd by the Dutches of *Buckingham*. The first honours that was confer'd upon him was presently after he was born: at what time he was by his Majesties speciall command entituled *Duke of York*: to shew how well the red and white Rose doth agree, when Brethren are innocent and cleer from those ambitious desires that hurty them to the destruction of one another. This title was afterwards in the tenth year of his age confirm'd to him by the King his Fathers letters Patent, bearing date at *Oxford* the twenty seventh of *January*, An: 1643. having receiv'd the order of the garter the year before.

In his Infancy he was under the Government of the Lady *Hatton*, and that most commonly made the eye of his Father, whose tender care of the pious education of his Children not the most scandalous tongues of his enemies, can ever be able to conceale. But afterwards in the advancement of his years, he was more particularly

particularly committed to the carefull tuition of the learned Dr. *Broughton* of *Brazenose Colledge*, the Lord *Germin* being his Governour. There he made known such a promptness of wit and ready apprehension, that all Men might see, he was devoted as well to *Mercury* as *Mars*. For his ingenious towardlinesse was not ignorant how much learning adds to nature, which made him eager after that accomplishment, though I cannot say he ever minded to make *Study* his business, being so averse from prying upon his Book, that he car'd not to plod upon his games; for his active soule was more delighted with quick and nimble recreations, as running, leaping, riding, &c. His Genius inducing him to those exercises which would be most usefull to him in those enterprises which he appear'd most fit, and likely to undertake. Nevertheless those houres that he spent in learning were not ill bestowed, especially as to the ethicall part thereof, which he know was most necessary and substantiall, leaving the more crabbed and austere notions of Schoolmen to be dwelt upon by those whose thoughts could rest satisfi'd in those low contentments. We may say there was surely, a contention between *Minerva* and *Bellona* in the education of so great a Prince, but that *Bellona* was too hard for the peacefull goddess; and indeed though both covered the honour, yet rather then the warlick goddess would quit it, she resolves to oppose the peace and quiet of the Father, lest the serled condition of the Son might give her enemy advantage. To dispossesse him therefore of his still habitation where he was conversing with the Muses, she alarmes that

place where his Majesty was constrain'd to make his most constant abode; giving such a fatall successe to Rebellion, that he might take from the Prince the carefull happinesse of his Fathers presence, and from the Father snatch away the comfort of his childrens society. In the performance whereof there wanted no speed, for his Majesty seeing the resolution of the enemy, which was to march to *Oxford*, and being for that reason put upon providing for his own safety, he was forc'd to flye out of the Town in a disguise: Leaving the young Duke to the event of Warr, and the mercy of his enemies. But it happen'd that the seige was not so furious, nor so fatall as was expected; not that they within wanted courage to defend, nor they without resolution to assault; but as is suppos'd out of an awfull respect they had to that venerable Nursery of Divine and morall Literature, whose faire Colledges and stately Monuments of their Ancestors both charity and piety the besieged had more humanity, and the Beseigers less barbarism then to deface. It was therefore thought most fit that both sides should come to a treaty, which was condiscended to, and the Town (considering then the most unfortunate condition of the Kings affaires) deliver'd upon honourable tearmes. Here was the DUKE made a Prisoner, kept up in the House of his own Nativity, at the allowance of his Fathers Subjects, who revell'd upon the Inheritances of the Crown, while they boasted impudently to their Prince the charity of their conquest. At *St. James's* he met to accompany him, though it was his griefe to see himselfe so accompany'd, his Sister the Princess
Henrietta,

Henrietta, who was also by the same chance of Warr sent thither from the surrender of *Exeter*. For which great curtesie of theirs, all the amends they made him, was to put him under the Government of a Person of Honour. However how greedy soere they were of the estate, they might have been more mannerly then to have forc'd from his Majesty the wardship of his own Children against his will. Yet considering it may be presum'd, that God did bring so many of the Royall Progeny together, to deter any Man that should attempt to make himselfe great, from the difficulty of destroying such a flourishing Family, or keeping himselfe safe from such a succession of valour and magnanimity, laying continuall claime to their own right, I think we have no reason to lament such a providence as leaves their enemies so barren of all excuse, to wipe away their villany.

During the Dukes stay at *Sr. James's*, the King, his Father was remov'd up and down from place to place, according to the conveniency of those who were then broaching his ruine, so that they could not have the opportunity of meeting againe, till a good while after that his Majesty was for a time fix'd at *Hamp-ton-Court*. Whether by the permission of the Parliament he was sent to waite upon his Father, though more cruelly intended, by the chief engine of his Majesties Butchery, *Cromwell*, who doubtlesse there intended, that he should take his last leave of his Royall Parent, or rather that his Majesty should take his last leave of the Duke; for he had not long enjoy'd

enjoy'd the sweet refreshment of his company then, doubtlesse no small comfort to the sadnesse of his condition, but he was again put upon the horrid and ugly necessity of once more seeking to secure his Royall person: For being inform'd that he was in some hazard from the Agitators, who were about a design to take away his life, he with-drew himselfe from *Hampton-Court*; leaving the Duke behinde him there, though with a heavier heart, as presaging worse events then he had formerly done at *Oxford*.

How sadly the Duke resented these indignities put upon his Parent and his King, is not to be question'd in a person whose affections were so well known to his Majesty as his Father, and whose loyalty was so evident to him as his Sovereign. He found that Teares were not now fit Instruments for his Sex and Age; He knew well how little Lamentations would availe to move the mercilesse Enemy to pity, besides the just and vertuous Scorn he had to supplicate Rebels, and those the basest and the meanest of Rebels too.

Disdaining therefore to live under the Restraint of those whome he well knew had no power to controule him, and conceiving within himselfe that 'twas in vain for him to expect any kindnesse from them who so contemn'd his Father, but more inflam'd with a desire of being instrumentall for the regaining of his Fathers rights, he Resolves to live no longer cloyster'd up by the Parliamēt, and therefore meditates an escape, which he contriv'd

contriv'd with so much policy, as would not suffer him to fail in his designe. Thus was the first of his publick actions begun with policy and courage; policy in deceiving those watchfull *Argu's*, that kept such a strict guard over him; courage, to hazard himself in those dangers which he had just reason to expect, though better fortune then to fall into. By this men may judge, that he was born to be great, though it be hard to judge how great he will be. For what limit can be given to those actions that begin their rise, where the actions of other men set up their *Herculean Columns*.

Yet was not this all, for thereby he shew'd his Enemies how vainly they sought to hinder him from command, in whom two such eminent Vertues of a great Commander so early appeared. The Queen knowing his resolutions to escape, sent over Collonell *Bamseild* to be his Conduct, of which the Duke being inform'd, one night, having received the usuall visit of his Guardian the Earl of *Northumberland*, went afterwards to linger out the evening in his Brother the Duke of *Gloucesters* Chamber, purposely to avoid the suspicion of attendance, then retiring into the Garden, as if he onely had gone about his usuall recreations, with a key which he had before borrowed of the Gardiner, he quickly conveigh'd himself to the place where he was expected; where being disguised in womans apparell, he soon couzened the threatening dangers both of Land and Seas, and safely arrived at *Dort*; from whence he went immediately after, a most welcome Guest, to his sister the Princessse of *Orange*. He was much sought for in *England*, but all they could find of him were onely some few impressions of his footsteps in the snow. The first time we ever heard that the Embleme of

Innocency sought to be a traytor to an innocent Prince.

Being now at freedome, and well knowing the hastie assistance which the necessity of his Fathers affaires required, the Duke resolves to give a visit to his Relations in the Court of *France*, with a full intention to trie if that, which moved the Senate of *Rome* to send their most skillfull Commanders, and numerous Legions to the aid of the Sons of *Myrrisa* against the encroachment of their adopted Brother *Inguith*, I mean the majesty of his countenance, his princely deportment, and the gracefulness of his language, would move them to compassionate the calamities of his Father: In which duty none could be more zealous, nor more humble, especially when he saw himself forced to implore, not the Prince, but the Subject of the Prince: But alas, he sought in vain; for though he were related to the King, he found that he was not related to the Cardinall; who though he were an Italian, could not be said to be the just Italian, as being neither just to his own Sovereign in particular, nor to the interest of Monarchy in generall. However *Mazarine* seeing something more then ordinary in the Countenance of the Duke that afforded him little encouragement to give an utter distast to so Illustrious a Person, he resolves to force his party-per-pale-Ecclesiastick-Lay Conscience rather to dissemble with him, then to displease him; professing how ready he should be to give him all the favour and assistance in the world, but that he could doe nothing without the Kings content, who as yet not being *major*, had neither the power nor the opportunity to serve him: However to shew his highness how ready they were to doe him all the

service they could, he desired him, in the Kings Name, to accept of a small present of a hundred thousand Crownes.

The Duke had a prudence that would not let him discover his discontent, especially when he had so good an excuse to hide it, as the obligation of returning his thanks for the seeming favour they had done him. Having thus failed of what the other more justly might intend then he request, he patiently sits down for a while, attending some better opportunity; which not long after seemed to offer it self: For the Prince of *Wales* having received good assurances from his friends in *England*, of their ready intentions, and their armed readinesse, once more to adventure their Lives and Fortunes in the behalfe of their Prince and Country, He parts from the Court of *France*, and embarques for the Isle of *Jersey*, it being the neerest place he could be safe in, to attend the successe of affaires: nor was it long ere he landed there onely with a Retinue of some three hundred persons: Nor would his Brother the Duke of *York* be absent from him, as being now his *fidus Achates*, and catch'd at all Alarums to action, to give the world a testimony of his courage and magnanimity, of which he was willing (if so it could have happened) to make the first tryall in the just and innocent cause of his Father. But Providence willing to give rebellion a further liberty of ranging, to punish a head-strong people that knew not the happinesse of their antient Government, put a period in a short while to the Enterprise of those that stirred in *England*: Thereupon it was thought convenient, that the Prince should stay no longer upon the Island, first, because they saw their ex-

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pectations

petitions lost for that time, and then by reason of the certain information which they had, that the Rebels at *westminster* were preparing with all speed to send a Fleet for the reducement of the Isle.

Thus both the prince and Duke are again forced to leave their native Soyle, which the Duke after that had never the opportunity to re-visit. Being landed, They straightway remove again to the Court of *France*, their false and treacherous Sanctuary. Two such Illustrious persons could not be long in such a Court without meriting an awfull respect from all degrees and qualities of both sexes: They all loved to admire them, yet none durst presume to love them, but the two greatest and most wealthie Princeesses of the blood, who would have rather wedded their misfortunes then have gone without them. *Mademoiselle d'Orleanse* had devoted her self to the prince, and the Duke of *Longuevilles* Daughter desired nothing more then to be Dutchesse of *York*. The Queen of *England*, who knew the advantages of both Matches, was very active, though not to forward the affections of either Princes, but to remove the obstructions of those reasons of State, which most commonly hinder such Conjunctions: Nor is it to be doubted, but that these two great affairs would both have fairly proceeded, but that the troublesome Estate at that time of the Kingdome of *France*, besides the ill posture of his Majesties affaires put a period to that transaction.

For now through the discontents of some of the chief Princes of the blood against the inordinate power and other famous miscarriages of Cardinal

Mazarine

Mazarine, as if the *English* Rebellion had now taught others the way, there was sprung up a kind of Civil warr between those two potent parties, which very probably might have concluded according to the bloody example which it first learnt from its neighbouring Island, and have been forc't to follow our butcherly fashion, as we follow their finical modes, had not the care and wisdom of his Majesty and the Duke with great labour and toyle prevented it. For the King of *England* (in nothing now more miserable, then in the new accession of his great Title, and sorrowful for nothing more, then that so soon he was a King, knowing how soon he came to be so) together with the Duke his brother, no less a bewailer of his Fathers not to be ayoided, though far pittied fall, having tasted so deeply of the miseries that follow civil dissentions, and the success of never to be appeas'd Rebellion, were willing to interest themselves, as being two experienced Counsellors, in the composing of those differences. The respect which both parties bare to them, made that neither party durst oppose the mediation of two such great persons. The first time they prevaild so far, as to procure an admittance of certain Deputies from the Princes to conferr with the King: but this took no effect; for the incensed Princes, being assured from *England* of assistance, whose interest it was to countenance their *Profelytes*, and raise all the batteries they could against the Kings supporters; or else confiding in the aid of the Duke of *Lorraine*, which they had hired to their party with some performances and some future promises, utterly reject their sovereigns conditions. But neither his Majesty nor the Duke fainted here, as those that valu'd not their royal paines to keep a

Kingdome from destruction. Seeing therefore the first conference nothing availd, they procure another using all the utmost diligence they could to bring all things to a fair composition. To the Princes they urge the hainousness of Rebellion, but as yet the Kings readines to forgive; before the King they lay their own condition as an Argument, beseeching him on any terms rather to agree then to drive things to an extremity, knowing that his kingdome was like an Estate lying upon a violent River, where the owner grudg'd not to keep his bancks secure, though at never so great a rate, for fear of losing the whole in a deluge. The King of *France* perceiving the great zeal both of his Majesty of *England* and of the Duke of *York* for the safety of his affairs, was not sparing in returning his thanks to both. Upon their perswasions therefore both parties treat, but the Princes remaine obstinate, and at length relying on the ayd of the *Lorrainer*, they not onely break off but proffer to fight the King of *Frances* Forces. The success would probably have been as fatall to the King of *France* as it had been to his Majesty of *England*, had our King and the Duke of *York* rested there, & not made a more successful attempt to draw off the Duke of *Lorraine* from the Princes party; a courtesy which they easily gain'd from the stipendiary General, upon the large promises which they made him; which won him two waies, first by reason of their largeness, and then because he had the words of two such persons, for surety of performance, which had made that now a certainty that before was more doubtful and hazardous. The princes being thus forsaken were forced to lay aside their Rebellious contrivances, and submit either to a willing exilement, or to the Kings mercy; whereby those distractions

distractions were with some difficulty brought to an
 end ; whether providence gave this occasion to his Ma-
 jesty of *England* to do himself so high an Honour, to
 shew how much more able he was to govern *France*,
 than the King of *France* himself, that the people might
 not pine when it should come hereafter to be his turn ;
 or whether to shew his enemies the horridness of their
 desertion of such a Prince that gave such evident proof
 how wel he knew to quiet the disturbances of a Nation,
 I leave to be determined, it being the intencion of these
 few pages only to prosecute the story of his most illu-
 strious Brother the Duke of *York*, which hitherto gives
 us perfectly to understand the prudent steerage of his
 youthful years. We find him here busied in the deep-
 est mysteries of State ; and delving his way to great-
 ness through the hardest obstructions of adversity, as if
 he resolved to be what he was, a Prince, maugre the
 greatest incumbrances of Fate. For he had by this time
 purchased such a renown all over *France* for his cou-
 rage, his fortitude and magnanimity, that he could not
 covet any advantage to aid his design. but what gave it
 self up freely into his hands. He had no less a judge of
 his merits than the General of the *French Army*, *Marshal*
Turenne, under whom he performed such eminent servi-
 ces against the *Spaniards*, as had fixed upon him the de-
 served character of a most valiant and prudent Com-
 mander, insomuch that notwithstanding his youth he
 was made Lieutenant General of all the Army. An
 honour only fit for him, though he were no Peer of
France, because he had there no Peer but only one.
 Nor do I thus speak otherwise than according to the
 confession of that most esteemed General, I mean *Tu-
 renne*, who having for a long season lain desperately
 sick,

sick, and so sick that it was expected he would never be able to do his Prince any further service, was sent to by the King, his Master, with this request from him, that seeing there was so little hopes of that life on which his own and the welfare of *France* depended, he would nominate such a General to command his Army, as his great experience could deem most worthy to succeed him. To which *Turcine* made answer, that if his Majesty would have his affairs to prosper, he should make choyce of a noble, valiant, prudent, and fortunate General, which if he pleased to do, he was of opinion, that he could no where find a fitter person than the thrice Heroick Duke of *Tork*. Some while after this, *Crummel*, who was now at peace with the *Hollander*, knowing that the best way to keep the Nation quiet at home, was to employ them in Warrs abroad, begins a chargeable and destructive Warr with *Spain*, first beyond the Line, but that enterprise not answering his expectation, afterwards neerer home in *Flanders*. Of which occasion *Maxim* taking hold, that he might have a friend in a corner, to keep himself up in time of need, against any faction that should seek to disturb his violent proceedings, endeavours with all possible speed to conclude a league offensive and defensive with him, that he intended to make his useful neighbour of. Neither was the Protector backward to admit of what he desired, considering it to be as beneficial for his own, as for the interest of the *French*; hereupon the league was suddenly concluded: But the chief Article of this subtile piece was, that his Majesty, together with his Brothers the Duke of *Tork* and *Gloster*, with all their friends and adherents should be utterly expelled out of the *French* Dominion, and never more be admitted into the same again.

again. The speedy performance of which Arrigo gave a sufficient testimony of the inconsistency of the Gallie Amity; and of how little consequence the friendship of such a Prince is to be esteemed, who could let the particular interest of our favorite sway him beyond all both morall and sacred ties of friendship and affection; due to such near relations as his fathers own sisters children.

But his Majesty of England well enough foreseeing what would become of the treaty, had wisely withdrawn himself before-hand, to prevent them the trouble of bidding him begon with a Ceremony. 'Tis true his Brother the Duke staid behind in the Army, still retaining that great command which he had over it, till the full ratification of the Agreement: at which time, with the last respect had to those sacred laws of gratitude, notwithstanding his high merit, his great power in the Army; and his skill in Conduct, the Duke was also advertised to depart the Kingdome by a prefixed time; not without many feigned complements, and specious Apologies for his dismissal, however afterwards he came of his departure for a short while was required. During this stay of his he was visited by all those great persons who understood his worth; and among the rest by the Duke of Modena then in France, counting it his chief happiness that he had to boast of so great an honour at his return: as also by Marshal Turenne, who most passionately lov'd him (as being one that knew his true value) and therefore shew'd the greatest pensiveness above all others at his dismission. But at length the day came, whereupon his Highness taking leave of the French King, the Queen, his mother, and the rest of his friends at Court, without further delay takes this

journey towards *Flanders* with the Earle of *Tarmouth*, and several other *English* Lords in his company. For upon the breaking off of the peace between *Crumwell* and the King of *Spain*, *Don John* of *Austria* Governour in cheif of the Low countries for his Majesty, either out of a commiseration of the King of *Englands* unfortunate condition, or else imagining that his interest might stand him Maister in some stead, had sent the Count of *Fuen Saldagne* to his Majesty of Great *Brittain*, who then resided at *Colen*, to invite him into the Low Countries, assuring him in the Name of his Catholique Majesty, all service and assistance. The invitation was kindly accepted by the King of *England*, who accordingly soon after took his journey from *Colen* toward, and being arrived at *Bruges*, which was the place ordained for his reception, he was entertained with all honour imaginable, and conducted to a Palace purposely provided for himself, where he hath for the most part remained ever since.

To this place also, being complemented out of *France* came the *Duke* of *Tork*, accompanied as I have before related, after that he had in his way touch'd at *Brussels*, where he was magnificently entertained and cherish'd with all the civilities that might be by *Don John*, knowing how easie it was for the *Duke* to give his Master a full requitall; whereupon the *Duke* that he might shew his gratitude, for what kindness he had already received, and intimate to the *Spaniard* how unwilling he was to receive their curtesies, further then what his own merits could demand, he proffers his service in the wars to *Don John*, which the *Spaniard* most gladly accepted of, knowing the proffer to be so advantageous to his affairs, it would argue a stupid im-

imprudence, and carelessness of the success of his affairs to reject it. His having a command in the *Spanish* Camp, drew to their side a very considerable party; for there was hardly any one that had been under the *Duke* before, that did not seek to fight safely and honourably under his prudent conduct again, nay many of the *French*, chose rather to desert their own colours, then to draw their swords against him, as if they fought not against their countries enemy, but against his foes, and that they had had no other friends but such as were in amity with him. 'Tis very true that he had not at first so great a command in the *Spanish*, as he had in the *French* Army, yet was his valour, prudence, courage and conduct in no less respect with the *Spaniards*, as by the high esteem they had of his worth, it afterwards appeared.

From *Brussels* he went to wait upon his Majesty of *Great Britain* at *Bruges*; where being arrived he was highly caress'd by all sorts of Persons of the greatest quality there residing: hither flock'd to him a considerable number of *English*, *Scotch*, and *Irish*, whose loyalty had made their own habitations too unsafe for them, and now had embodied themselves, that they might be in a readiness upon any occasion to assist his Majesty, for the regaining of his rights; but there being no apparent hopes that his Majesty could make any successful use of them, they were shortly after employed in the service of the King of *Spain*; who were glad that they were so engaged, to augment the power and command of the *Duke*. For at that time his Majesty of *Spain* stood in great want of men in *Flanders*, *Cromwell* having according to the articles between him

and *Mexim*, sent over six thousand foot for his assistance; these forces were commanded by General *Roy*, who, the Imperialists, of whose estate he stood his very young, to follow the Camp, and to seek an amendment of his fortunes by his sword; in which design, not to detract from his valour, he succeeded very prosperously, though nothing made him so much look'd upon by the Protector, as his betraying to him the counsells of the Agitators; somewhat after the deceased King was taken from *Holmbury*. However he was a handsome person, and of a behaviour something above the boorish carriage of all the Protectors other Officers; & therefore thought most fit to match the debonaire humour of the *French*. He having drawn down his forces to *Dunkirk*, and hearing so much of the Duke of Yorks fame, at first counterfeiting the Majesty of a great General, he sends two or three mishappen complements to the Duke, desiring an interview; to which request the Duke with a great deal of courteous condescended. But when they met, what two strangely differing sights were there to be seen? while the one with his usual Majesty stoops to receive the accolade of counterfeit greatness for his behaviour was so poor, so low, & his aspect so altered, as if he had rather sneak'd to his victors, than parley'd with an enemy upon equal terms: his eyes were so dazzled with true Majesty that he durst not look it in the face, as if he came there to testify the reverence that was due to so matchless a person; though wrongfully detain'd from him. *Collins* & *White* seeing the passages would have accus'd him to the Protector for giving too much reverence to the Duke, thinking it had signified a corruption of his fidelity. But crossing the seas they were both drown'd, as if fate would

not

not that he should be put to make his defence for doing that as a crime, which duty required from him. However before he dyed, he not only beheld the person but also felt the powers of that noble Prince, in an assault by night, for the regaining of the Port of *Mardyke*, wherein the Duke behav'd himself with so much gallantry and resolution, that had not day come on too fast, he had given a better account of that nights action. The former being now gone a voyage into the other world, the Protector sends to *Dunkirk* another General of a *Scotch* extraction, by name Colonel *Lochar*; at the beginning of whose government, happened that memorable battel fought between the *French* and *Spaniards*; though for nothing so memorable, as for the renown which the Duke of *Turke* their gain'd in *Bo* *Don John* of *Austria* well knowing of how great importance *Dunkirk* was, as being an inlet by Sea for the *English* into *Flanders*, us'd his utmost endeavours to raise the Seige; to this effect he levies what Forces he could, and being accompanied by the Duke of *York* & *Glocester*, who had under their Commands three Regiments of Foot, one *English*, another *Scotch*, and a third *Irish*; with two Regiments of Horse, he advances toward the joynt forces of the *French* and *English*; then beleaguering the Town, who having intelligence by their Scouts of his approach, left such forces in the league as might secure them within from a sally, and drew up to meet *Don John*, who had encamped neer *Turaines*. The *French* and *English* notwithstanding that they had left a good Force in their Trenches, much more numerous than the *Spaniards*, both in Horse and Foot, which made them the more resolved in the encounter.

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The first blows were given by a forlorne hope of *English* Infantry, consisting of above eight hundred, who desperately Charged upon a party of the *Spanish* Infantry, which were very advantagiously drawn up upon a rising ground, and being seconded by *Lochar's* Regiment commanded by Lieu. Colonel *Roger Fenwick*, and some other fresh supplies of the *English*, routed not only them, but some other bodies of the *Spanish* Foot drawn up in the same manner.

The *Spanish* cavalry perceiving their foot so easily put to a rout, began likewise to flie, and indeed could not by any endeavours be perswaded to stand; which the *French* Horse seeing, who had stood still all that while to behold the execution done by the *English* upon the enemies foot, with a full career they pursue the flying enemies, from whom they found little opposition but what was made by the Duke of *Yorke*, who for a time forced the whole *French* and *English* Army to a stand, and so saved the lives of many of their flying friends, which else must of necessity have fallen into their enemies hands. In this action the Duke killed not a few with his own hands, but at length after a very noble and gallant resistance over-powred by numbers, and having no reserves to relieve their wearied strength. He was forc'd to make an honourable retreat out of the field; What more could be expected of him, who in his own person, and that but with almost one Troop which was his own, had born the whole brunt of the day, as if the battel had followed him, who only knew to make a battel by his powerful resistance; and indeed though he retired from the fight, his enemies had little reason to boast of the victory, having purchased so inconsiderable a conquest at so dear a rate.

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The Duke however lost nothing by it, having purchased an eternal honour all over the *Spanish* Dominions; whose great Monarch being as noble a friend as he is a noble enemy, began now to think of confirming on the Duke a requital suitable to his eminent services. And therefore after his retirement from *Galice* (whether he had withdrawn himself to be in a readiness to come into *England* upon any fit opportunity, having received many invitations from *England*, about the time that Sir *George Booth* was up in *Cheshire*, and all *England* lay gasping for his Majesties coming in) he came again into *Flanders*, where he was offered in the name of the *Spanish* King the high dignity of Admiral of *Castile*, which great honour he would doubtless have accepted, but that the evident hopes of his return again to his native Country, forc'd him to make a grateful excuse for his non-acceptance thereof, as reserving himself for the assistance of his most gracious Majesty of *Great Britain* in such noble enterprises; as he shall think most fit for the glory and good of the Nation.

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The Character.

HAVING taken this short view of his life, and most eminent actions, we may from thence draw forth his Character. We find him by these actions to be a Souldier, which perhaps might render him not so acceptable to ignorant persons, who are thence apt to fore-judge a natural roughness of disposition in such men, who know not that a true courage is alwayes accompanied with a perfect modesty, the true sign of a humane and courteous nature. For the valour of a true Souldier, never grows tempestuous, but when like a calme river, the occasion comes from without to move it. He knows when he should fight, and before he would fight he is desir'd to do it; for the necessity of his unsheathing, alwayes follows the necessity of their request. But though the Duke be a Souldier let them not think to fear that in him which they find in others, who is so far from those pettie violences of natural inclination, that he abhors to give the least distast to any, knowing how much below a noble nature, it is to disoblige his freinds, and how much more honourable it is to overcome an enemy with kindness then with his Sword, which he still makes his last refuge against an obstinate opposition. But there is a greater argument than this to prove the excellency of his disposition, which discovers it self in his early care of Religion, in which he was so industrious to fix himself, that when Dr. *Vane*, Dr. *Bayly*, and Dr. *Goffe* revolted from their first principles, he could not be satisfied till at a solemn conference, he had taken away those scruples which arose in his mind upon
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the apostacy of those reputed Divines, what his profession was, he hath ever since declared and kept to it with such a constancy, that neither argument nor worldly honour could remove his resolution; there were indeed men that threw the scandals of defection and at least indifferency upon him; but should I ask where now they are, I believe few can tell, because they themselves seek to hide themselves, who endeavouring to blast the fame of others, while they were such infamous Turncoats, and though not Professors yet the publick Actors of Athiesme themselves, are now the merited scorn and contempt of the world.

As for his Courage, theres none that dares deny it, least they should be so impudent as to give the world the lie; The *French* are beholding to it, while he saves *Turaine*, and the Army under him from ruin at the Siege of *Valentia*; and the *Spaniard* gratefully acknowledged it at *Dunkirk*. Nor is it for the purpose to mention his fearless giving young *Longurue* a box of the ear in his own Country, among his own Friends, in justification of his Brother, wronged by the language of the proud *Monsieur*. Nor does this Courage want strength; which gave him the renown once at a solemn Just before the King of *France*, to be the only victorious Champion in that Solemnity.

Now doth old *Valerius* want a fit Example of fraternal love greater than any that he hath there. For neither *Tobias* refusing to triumph for that Victory where he had lost his Brother, nor *Tyberius* posting so many hazardous Leagues upon the News of *Drujus* being sick, can parallel the example of this Princes fraternal Charity, who in the distresses of his Majesty, was so tender of the honour of his Brothers Court, that out of

his own slender allowances, he was content to part with an Annual Tribute of 1200 l. to supply his more urgent necessities; for such was his charity to his Brother, and his loyalty to his Sovereign, that rather than not observe the Command of giving *Cæsar* his due, he would give him more than he could require.

Nor must I omit his gratitude which is so prime a virtue; for at the Battel of *Dunkirk* being in some danger, he was rescued by a Captain who was slain in the action: The *Duke* being free, and seeing the fall of his Friend, and finding then but one way to be grateful, with his wonted Courage fetched him off, disdaining his dead body should be a Captive, who had lost his life to set him free; nor did he cease there to prosecute his kindness toward the dead Carcass, till the Grave had disobliged him, whither he followed it to an honourable interment.

If these be Vertues, then is this Prince vertuous; yet why do I expostulate, when Heaven it self confesses it, returning him to the due share of his native rights, under such a Brother and a King, that it is hard to say which hath the greatest felicity, he in obeying or the other in commanding; while we the meaner Subjects, have this happiness from both, that while one commands, and the other obeies, we are sure to thrive under so differing yet harmonious a union.

FINIS